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WALDRON BELIEVES

MORE SHIPS COMING

Fred L. Waldron returned by the Siberia yesterday from a trip to the mainland during which he looked into the tourist and steamship business for Hawaii, and was gratified with the progress being made in each. Mr. Waldron predicts a steamer service of every three days from San Francisco to this port in the near future.

During his trip Mr. Waldron visited the principal cities of the Pacific Coast and everywhere found interest in Hawaii. He is enthusiastic over the revised plans of the new Matson steamer which he saw in San Francisco, stating that the new vessel will have many points of excellence over those which are in the transpacific service now.

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JUSTICE FINES POLICE OFFICER

NOBRIGA SENTENCED FOR PREVENTING ROW—FOUND GUILTY OF ASSAULTING CHINAMAN.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

A decision rendered by Judge Monsarrat in the police court yesterday in which a fine of twenty dollars is imposed upon Police Officer J. Nobriga for an alleged assault upon a Chinaman while on a special mission to the man's house, has aroused the police force in all its branches to expressions of indignation and dissatisfaction, and has elicited comments from a number of others interested in the case. The penalty which Nobriga has been ordered to pay was compared in all quarters last night with the fines imposed upon those who have assaulted police officers, a much more serious offense under the statutes, and these comparisons are enlightening, if not favorable to Judge Monsarrat.

Bicycle Officer J. Nobriga, who became involved in the domestic difficulties of a Chinese family in Paoa Valley, May 19, was found guilty of assault in Judge Monsarrat's police court and was fined twenty dollars and costs. The maximum sentence under the statute would have been one hundred dollars fine and six months' imprisonment.

Officer Nobriga was attacked by a gang of ruffians in Kakaako a little less than two months ago, beaten, knocked down and robbed of his badge. The police badge was found the following day in the possession of William Mahulu, one of the assailants, and this man, who also appeared before Judge Monsarrat on the serious charge of assaulting a public officer, was fined fifteen dollars and costs. A similar case, in which three Japanese and one Chinaman were found guilty of assaulting Officer George Holt on the sidewalk in front of the fishmarket came up before Judge Monsarrat yesterday morning on the same calendar with Nobriga's case. There was no doubt that blows had been struck and that a vigorous attack had been made upon the officer by the four men. In his decision Judge Monsarrat suspended judgment for thirteen months and the men go free without fine, on condition of their good behavior during the set period. The maximum penalty in these cases is one thousand dollars fine or one year imprisonment at hard labor.

Nobriga was fined twenty dollars for an offense for which the extreme penalty is comparatively light; his assailant was fined five dollars less for an offense for which the fine is ten times as great, and Holt's assailants, who appeared upon the same charge, are told to be good and are sent home.

Alleged Offense.

The story of Nobriga's alleged offense was told in court yesterday morning by the plaintiff, Ah Loon, and several witnesses who supported his account in detail and also by Officer Nobriga, and his single witness, who corroborated his version of the story. The bicycle officer was sent to Paoa by Deputy Sheriff Rose as a protector for Mrs. Mary Lee Loon, divorced wife of Ah Loon, who wanted to recover clothes which she said she had left in the Chinaman's house. When they arrived at the cottage Ah Loon was not at home but there were several persons about the premises and Mrs. Loon went in, found a key and commenced a search for her belongings, while Nobriga waited at the door. While she was searching, Ah Loon returned and an argument ensued. Up to this point all the stories agree.

Conflicting Stories.

Ah Loon and his witnesses declare that when the argument about the clothes became general he offered to go with Nobriga to the police station to discuss the matter there, that Nobriga seized him by the shirt, struck him on the chest, led him down the steps and when he turned to talk to Ah Sing, one of the witnesses, pummeled him some more. All of this Nobriga denies. He claims that when the Chinaman agreed to go with him to the police station they started away from the house and that when Ah Loon turned he seized him by the shoulder, thus constituting the grave assault. In this story he is supported by Mrs. Mary Loon, who declares that she was present throughout the affair and saw nothing which could be termed an assault. A wise Chinaman, who drove the hack in which the officer and the woman went to the house, testified that he sat in his hack ten feet from the door of the house but saw absolutely nothing.

In the trial of the case Ah Loon was represented by W. O. Smith, and it was generally believed that the Chinaman was an employee of Judge Dole because the federal judge had secured counsel for him. This belief was entertained by Judge Monsarrat, during the trial, and when he was informed yesterday afternoon that Ah Loon was only a friend of an employee of the judge's and that Judge Dole had no direct personal interest in the case he expressed great surprise. Said Judge Dole:

"I know Ah Loon but I had no personal interest in his case aside from the fact that he came to me with the man whom I employ and I sent them to W. O. Smith. Concerning Nobriga's case, the police of course are not above the law, but I believe that they should be supported and protected in the discharge of their duty and considering the nature of the offenses there certainly seems to be a discrepancy between the fines imposed upon the officer and that imposed upon his assailant in the previous case."

Officer Nobriga has filed an appeal to the circuit court and declares that he will fight the case with counsel.

PRINCESS BOOKED FOR ILL-FATED TITANIC

Princess Kawannakoa, who arrived by the Siberia from San Francisco yesterday morning, was booked on the Titanic's first trip and but for a change of plan necessitating her longer stay in England would have crossed on the vessel which never completed its maiden trip.

The Princess was met by John F. Colburn and by her sisters, Mrs. Robert W. Blingie and Mrs. Walter Macfarlane. She will remain in Hawaii for several months, according to her present plan.

"NO THIRD TERM" PARTY IS BORN

"FIRST A MEXICO THEN A RUSSIA" OTHERWISE, SAYS SENATOR BLAIR.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Just when Roosevelt had swept California and was claiming to have Ohio coming his way, the antithird-term leagues began to drop up. If signs thus far are warrant for conclusions, the antithird-term leagues will be made a feature from this time on. Of course much depends whether public sentiment develops behind the movement. Between now and the meeting of the Chicago convention the antithird-termers seem disposed to make as much as they can of this objection to Theodore Roosevelt.

It was thus in 1880, when General Grant was brought forward for a third term. The antithird-term movement then appeared to have its chief impetus for a time in St. Louis with the Germans as a powerful factor. They organized a committee of one hundred members, who went to Chicago to voice their protest. Carl Schurz, formerly secretary of the interior and also at one time United States senator from Missouri, was a member of the committee of one hundred and so was John B. Henderson, a United States senator from Missouri, who now resides in Washington at an advanced age.

Now the same forces are organizing in St. Louis for a similar end. One of the German papers there is out and out against the third term and some very influential Germans are circulating pledges against the nomination or election of any man for a third term in the White House. The matter has not gone far enough yet to determine whether it will have any force.

Neither Form Nor Substance.

Here in Washington ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, long in congress from New Hampshire, has organized an Antithird-Term League and is himself the provisional president. His platform is "No third term, either 'in form or substance' for any man, as President of the United States." Ex-Senator Blair quotes as endorsers of his platform Theodore Roosevelt, whose statement after his election to the presidency in November, 1904, is well remembered.

"Roosevelt is not eligible and has no moral or legal right to be a candidate at all," says Mr. Blair. "The third term makes the United States first a Mexico and then a Russia." He closes the pronouncement of his league with these words: "But there will be no third term—mark that!"

Very earnest men are behind this movement. Headquarters have been established in the Colorado building, this city. Comprehensive work is under way to arouse sentiment and ascertain how generally the antithird-term issue will appeal to the public. It seems certain that committees will be pouring into Chicago with their protests, by the time the convention opens in assembly. That will probably be one of the notable things of the nomination week.

After the Clerks.

One of the strange somersaults that the Democratic house turned a few days ago had to do with the tenure of government clerks in Washington. A provision had been brought in on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill that government clerks should be allowed to serve five-year terms and their reappointment should be required for longer service than that. Of course it was a sop to the foes of the civil service, who are powerful among the party strikers, particularly the men who get out and do the work in long, hard campaigns.

All in all it was an outrageous provision and, should it ever get through on an appropriation bill, would probably be vetoed by President Taft. But even Speaker Champ Clark thought the provision was a little too rantankerous. He passed the word to the chairman of appropriations that the provision should not be allowed to become law till July 1, 1917. That is a long way off for the house to attempt to legislate, but Speaker Clark is credited with having observed that, if he were to be President, he did not care to have such kind of a law upon his hands as that kind of a law would involve.

Note that if Mr. Clark should be nominated and elected President his term would end March 3, 1917, some four months before this limitation upon the operation of the proposed law as to government clerks. The thing, however, is so ridiculous that it will hardly become law. But the word will go out that the attitude of the Democratic party, as exemplified in the house, is for five-year terms for government clerks. That is about all the most of the party workers will ever hear about it and such a statement can be substantiated by the actual vote of the Democrats. The fact that the Republican senate declined to assent to the provision (as is expected) will cut no figure. The Democrats will get the political benefit and that happens to be what they are after.

Overworking the "Record."

"The record of the Democratic house" is being tremendously overworked this session and will be overworked all through the presidential campaign. The record of the Democratic house upon this or that does not necessarily mean what the Democratic house would do if the party had full responsibility, or the sincere attitude of the party upon a given question. The record is by no means always law, under such a status as now exists, but it is made up for the purpose of reading to people whose votes the Democrats want in the approaching campaign. It is a due old game of political house-painting and the Democrats are playing it for all it is worth.

Adjournment Talk.

The adjournment theme has been to the fore again in recent days. It is really one of the great questions, which become prominent with every

EMPRESS EUGENIE, 86, IN EXILE FOR 42 YEARS PLAN FOR MAKING TWO ADMIRALS



EMPRESS EUGENIE, AS SHE APPEARED BEFORE HER EXILE.

LONDON, May 18.—The aged Empress Eugenie attained her eighty-sixth year during the week and received telegrams and letters from every member of the British royal family and a souvenir from her goddaughter, the Queen of Spain.

The wonderful woman now has spent exactly forty-two years of her life in exile, but still likes to retain in her home the royal etiquette she enjoyed at the height of her fame and beauty as the wife of Napoleon III.

For instance, at her English home, Chislehurst, her week-end guests are all expected to bow low when the empress enters the drawing-room before dinner.

In spite of her great age the empress can still make a stately courtesy, and this she does, taking all the guests with the one bow and afterward proceeding alone before her guests into the dining-room.

Attentions Are Pleasing.

In the little hotel where the empress frequently stays in Paris she is treated by the manager and servants just as if she still were empress. These little attentions please the old lady immensely.

These little weaknesses of the Empress Eugenie appeal to her friends, but the same can not be said of the Duke d'Orleans, who has just sold Wood Norton to Sir Charles Swinfen Eady.

The duke has announced that his wife's health does not permit her to remain in England, but clubmen in London tell a very different story.

They say the duke was so unpopular here he could never get guests to stay at Wood Norton, where he kept up a ridiculously regal state, even to making servants walk backward from his presence. Englishmen never forgave the duke for his ingratitude to this country which he displayed by grossly affronting Queen Victoria at the time of the Boer War.

long session of congress. The country

seems to get interested therein, perhaps because it gets heartily weary of congress and its doings and wants to see the legislators disperse. There should hardly be that feeling out among the people, however, for it is costing the country nothing extra. The senators and representatives get their salaries straight (\$7500 a year) whether or congress sits three months out of twelve or twice that time. But all the same congress seems to get on the nerves of the country after a while, quite as much as it does upon the people comprising congress who come down to Washington.

For the present the adjournment talk, which keeps cropping up in the newspapers, is pretty thin. The house leaders can get through with their work by the middle of June, but that takes little or no account of the time the senate must have. There are yet to be passed in the house the Navy Appropriation Bill and the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, great budgets that take weeks in the preparation. Also the Panama Government Bill, which fixes rates for the canal. At best these measures can not get to the senate till some time into June and the poor old senate must have a few days to enact the legislation upon which the house and its committees have been spending weeks.

Tariff Again.

The Insurgent brethren of the senate, however, are the chief stumbling block. They are just as much bent upon making trouble as ever in the last three or four years. They are thoroughly determined there shall be tariff revision legislation. To this end they are intent upon discussion and that upon practically all the pending revision bills. They want credit—or an opportunity to claim credit—for forcing revision and they are determined to get into a position where they can lay claim to this as forcibly as the Democrats.

There are reasons for this. The Insurgents are hopeful of Roosevelt's nomination at Chicago. They want to have a program of tariff revision to put forth as virtually their own in the belief that it will help toward the coalition election (if he is nominated). They are not averse to striking at eastern industries and are also more or less sincere in wanting tariff revision any way. It looks as though the Insurgents would be able to have their way. An early adjournment may be brought about but it is rather doubtful. Unless the unexpected happens, congress will be sitting well into July this year—perhaps into August.

KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediately relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. Get a bottle and be prepared for sudden attacks. It never fails to give relief. For sale at Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

As a sentence of twelve years in the penitentiary was pronounced after his plea of guilty to robbery, Jack Darby slashed his throat with a knife at San Luis Obispo, California. He died in the courtroom.

FAMOUS JAPANESE EDUCATOR COMING FROM THE ORIENT

Professor Shigetaka Shiga of Waseda University, Tokio, is a passenger bound for the Coast on the steamship Nile which will arrive from the Orient next Monday. He will proceed directly to the mainland, but on his return by the same vessel, June 28, he will stop over in Honolulu and remain on the Islands about four weeks.

Two weeks of this time he will devote to giving a series of lectures to the local Japanese on several topics of general interest to his countrymen. The lectures will be given under the auspices of the Kinyo Kwai (Friday Evening Club).

Graduated at the Sapporo College of Agriculture of Japan, Professor Shiga had the good fortune to have as one of his instructors William Clark, who was considered to be one of the most successful American educators in Japan.

Professor Shiga's specialty is geography, but he has written several valuable books on historical subjects. He is also a politician of some note. When the Progressive party was organized under Count Okuma he became instrumental in bringing about the downfall of the Ito cabinet. For this he was rewarded by being given the directorship of forestry in the department of agriculture and commerce under the ministry of Count Okuma, and was later appointed vice-minister of foreign affairs. During the Russo-Japanese war he was at the siege of Port Arthur and witnessed the surrender of General Stoessel to General Nogi. After the war he was one of the commissioners delegated with the settlement of the Saghalin boundary, and on account of his services with this commission he was honored by the emperor with a special audience.

This is not Professor Shiga's first visit to Hawaii. He was here twenty-seven years ago on his way to the South Seas, and since that time has visited all parts of the world.

DRYDOCK WORK TO BE RUSHED NOW

That work on the Peary Harbor drydock will be rushed along now is the news brought from the mainland by "Drydock" Smith who returned on the Siberia after a hurried trip. Upon arrival here he stated that tests both structural and chemical of materials and of the Peary Harbor water had proved satisfactory and he thought there would be no further trouble. It is expected that a full force of men will be at work at Peary Harbor again within the next two weeks.

WOULD MAKE FLEET COMMANDERS ADMIRALS AND FLAG OFFICERS VICE ADMIRALS.

Details of the naval appropriation bill, recently passed by the house of representatives have been received at the naval station here. One of the features most interesting to naval officers is the plan it contains for creating two admirals and two vice-admirals for the navy.

This will be done without increasing the number of flag officers now in the navy and without lumbering up the retired list, already very large, with additional officers of high rank.

The bill provides for an admiral to command each one of the two fleets of the navy, the Atlantic battleship fleet and the Pacific armored cruiser fleet; also for a vice admiral for each of these fleets. Each admiral will receive \$12,000 annually, each vice admiral \$10,000. The rank of admiral is to be held by the commander in chief of the two fleets so long as the flag officer in command of the fleet holds that command. The moment the commander in chief of either fleet is detached from that command and assigned to any other duty or station, he will cease to enjoy that rank or to draw the pay of admiral, which will automatically go to the flag officer who takes his place in command of the fleet. Should the admiral in command of the fleet retire while in command, he will, under the proposed law, retire as a rear admiral.

The rank of vice admiral, it is proposed, would be handled in the same way. The officer in command of the second division of the fleet, who is second in command, will be entitled to the rank of vice admiral and pay at the rate of \$10,000 annually so long as he is serving with the fleet as second in command. The moment he is detached from the fleet he would again become a rear admiral and draw the pay of one, which is \$8000 for rear admirals of the upper nine.

Under this arrangement the members of the house naval committee believe they will meet the necessities of the situation without creating permanently the rank of admiral or vice admiral, and without increasing the burden of the retired list, say local naval officers. More important, in their opinion, is their belief that the plan proposed by them of allowing the rank of admiral and vice admiral to be held by the commander in chief and second in command of the respective fleets only while they are filling such duties with the fleets, will provide for the promotion of rear admirals to command either fleet by selection.

As it is now, only the highest ranking rear admiral can be placed in command of the fleet, if other rear admirals or relatively high rank are in command of any of the divisions or squadrons of the fleet. The officer in command must outrank the subordinate flag officers in the fleet. Under the vice admiral and admiral provision it will be possible for the secretary of the navy to assign any rear admiral, even the one latest created, to command either fleet or to act as second in command, because the temporary right to admiral to outrank any rear admiral the higher rank of admiral or vice admiral would enable such younger rear in the fleet.

NEGRO INSURGENTS LOOT PLANTATION IN EASTERN CUBA

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 3.—Word was brought here last night that in the absence of its garrison, the plantation at Lamyra had been looted and sacked by a band of 800 negroes. The place is about thirty miles north of this city and troops have been dispatched as hurriedly as possible to the spot.

A New Jersey dog catcher has been bitten over twelve hundred times and says he is not in the least afraid of mad dogs.

NO REASON FOR IT

You Are Shown the Way Out.

There can be no just reason why any reader of this will continue to suffer the tortures of an aching back, the annoyance of urinary disorders, the dangers of serious kidney ills when relief is so near at hand and the most positive proof given that these ills can be cured. The following is convincing proof:

L. W. Stapleton, Spring St., Chipewah Falls, Wis., says: "I suffered from sharp twinges through the small of my back, especially if I made an awkward movement. Occasionally I had dizzy spells and black spots floated before my eyes. When Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were brought to my attention, I procured a supply and their use corrected my trouble."

A CORROBORATION.

On September 10, 1910, Mr. Stapleton added to the above: "I do not hesitate one moment in confirming my former endorsement of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have recommended this remedy to many other people and all who have tried it have been benefited."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.